

### AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph the paragraph bridging page 7, line 27 through page 8, line 24 of the specification, published as USPgPub 2007/0011773, as follows:

With the benefit of the present disclosure, the skilled man will be familiar with insecticidal toxins that can be expressed in plants which may be suitable for use in this invention. Suitable toxins may even be those known in the prior art. For example, they include crystal proteins from *Bacillus thuringiensis*, many of which have been extensively studied and are well known in the prior art such as CryIAc, Cry2Ab and CryIF. A non-limiting list of protein toxins from *Bacillus thuringiensis* which may be used in the present invention is available on the internet at [http://www.biols.susx.ac.uk/home/Neil\\_Crickmore/Bt/index.html](http://www.biols.susx.ac.uk/home/Neil_Crickmore/Bt/index.html) can be found in Crickmore, et al. *Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev.*, 62:807-813 (1998). Further non-limiting examples of insecticidal toxins are vegetative insecticidal proteins VIP3A and VIP3B from *Bacillus thuringiensis*, 445 from *Paecilomyces farinosus* (see International Patent Application publication number WO01/00841) and GGK (see International Patent Application publication number WO02/098911). Alternative suitable insecticidal toxins may, for example, be isolated from bacteria, fungi, plants or other sources. The genes encoding these toxins can be cloned and transformed into suitable plants under the control of a plant-operable gene cassette, using standard molecular and cell biology techniques. The toxins may be targeted to particular parts of the plant such as the roots, leaves or seeds by cloning the genes encoding the toxins to be under the control of tissue-specific promoters. Alternatively, the toxins may only be produced at a certain growth stage of the plant through use of inducible or temporal promoters. The first and second insecticidal toxins may be insecticidal towards different spectra of insect species. Preferably the first and second toxins are insecticidal towards the same or similar insect species, or overlapping spectra of insect species. Preferably the first and second toxins act at different binding sites to one another. More preferably, the first and second toxins have different modes of action to one another.